

ADAHOONILIGII

(CURRENT EVENTS)

THE NAVAJO LANGUAGE MONTHLY

VOLUME 11, NUMBER 12

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

OCTOBER 1, 1955

Eisenhower Wolyéego Wááshindoondi 'Alqáji' Dah Sidáhígíí Bqah Dah Hoo'a' Lá

Aniid nídeezidéé bini naadiin díj'góó yootkát'édqáq' nihinant'a'í t'áadoo hooyání nídíníigo' ha'níigo hani' ndadeezdláád. 'Éí shíj' ta' t'áa dasidoots'áq'. Hajéí dishjool wolyéii t'áadoo hooyání bqah dah hoo'aahgo doo 'asohodoobéezh da daha'níi t'eh. Jó 'ákót'éego nihinant'a'í President Eisenhower wolyéego Wááshindoondi 'alqáji' bóbólníhígíí bijéí bqah dah hoo'a' lá. Coronary thrombosis deitní 'azee'íit'íní 'ákót'éego 'qah dah hoo'aahgo. Jó 'éí hajéídishjool dah si'ánígíí biyi'di hatsoostsoh danít'i'ígíí ta' dá'dí'otgo 'óolyé daaní. Hajéí 'ákót'éego bqah dah hoo'aahgo nléí hats'íistahgóó hadit' 'ahéédaazlínéé yiniit'ah. 'Áko kodóo t'áadoo hooyání ho' chanáhá'hiit t'eh. Bik'ee ho' yéé' haleehgo t'áa doo 'asohodoobéezh da jiní. 'Ákót'éego lq'í ndahaatseed. 'Áko

(Continued on page 2)



How to prepare a baby bottle properly was one demonstration given at the Navajo Health Exhibit. Powdered milk was used in this demonstration.

'Awéé' tózis yee 'alt'o'go kót'éego 'abe' bá 'ánál'jijh jiniigo kwii bee nazh'nitingo bikáá'. 'Abe' da 'báhígíí ndi 'awéé' bá yá'át'ééh hazhó'ó 'ál'jigo.

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There was a Navajo Health Exhibit at the Gallup Ceremonial this year. It was about better sanitation. The exhibit was in the basement of the Exhibit Hall. This is the entrance to the exhibit. 7000 Navajos visited this exhibit.

Na'nizhoozhidi 'ahóohai ná'ádleehígíí baa na'asdee' yéedqá' t'áadoo le'é béesh ligaii, 'inda diyogí da 'adaat'éii danil'inéé bit'ááh góyaa 'ats'iis baa 'aháyqáji bina'niltingo bit dah 'onnéet nt'ée'. Jó 'éi kwii 'ákóne'é 'a' yah 'ajigháahgo bikáá'. Dì'ájí baa na'aldeehgo Naabeehó niliinii tsosts'idi míil yilt'éego 'ákóne'é yah 'aheeskai lá.

(Continued from page 1)

nihahastóí President Eisenhower 'ákót'éego baaq dah hoo'a' hodoo'niid. 'Áko ndi t'áadoo yéego haada biléhe nítch'i yá'át'éehii oxygen dei'nínigíí bit bit yaa ni'ilbaal jiní. 'Áádóó shíí 'inda hazhó'ó bidi'néel'íí' nt'ée' doo ts'ídá yéego 'át'ée da lá jiní. 'Áko ndi t'ahdii doo bééhózin da. Háálá 'qah dah haz'á t'áá ha'á-t'éego da nináadaat'i'ii 'a' yíká 'iilwo'go báá-hádzid. 'Áko 'ákwii ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisíí yee yaa 'adahalyáq lá 'azee'íí'íní. Jíí'dqá' baa nááhá-ni'go nihahastóí t'áá yá'át'éehgo bich'í' ná-hooldoh ha'níigo baa hani'.

Níléi Wáashindoon hoolyéedi President wol'yéego 'aláqíí' dah náhidinoobíí'íí t'áá díí' ní-náháhááh bik'eh 'ániidí 'ánáálníí, doodaii' 'a' nináánáltéehgo 'al'dó' 'a' dah náánídaah. Eisenhower ha'nínigíí nihá dah neezdádádó k'adéé díí' náhááh. 'Atah daats'í naaltsoos bá 'ánááhíidoo'nií, jó 'ákwii doo bééhózin da. Bi-k'isóó danilínii dóó yíí 'ahéédahózinii 'a'

'ádaaníigo dooda daaníí lá. Nihahastóí t'áá 'íiyisíí t'áá baa háqah daniidzin daaníí lá. 'Áa-dóó díí k'ad Ghagíí' wolyéego yookkáíqíí díí' ts'áadahgóó yookkáatgo bi'dizhchínééji' 'anéi-dookkáát. 'Aají' hastádiin dóó bi'aa díí' bináa-hai dooleet lá Eisenhower.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER ILL

The President had a mild heart attack Saturday, September 24. The medical name for such an attack is coronary thrombosis. This means that one of the blood vessels of the heart become blocked. This blocked vessel stops the flow of the blood to part of the heart. As the result the heart slowed down and did not pump blood to the other parts of the body. When this happened the whole body received a shock. Some times this is great and the person dies. While President Eisenhower's heart attack was counted as mild only heart attack is serious. The President was placed under an oxygen tent at first. However, his condition has been improving some each day. It is felt that the President is getting along all right unless complication arise.

Personal friends feel that the President will not run for president in 1956. Such would be too hard on him. Mr. Eisenhower will be 65 years old on October 14.

ADAHOONILIGII

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Published on the first of each month by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Navajo Agency, at the Phoenix Indian School, Phoenix, Arizona.

Address all letters to Editor, ADAHOONILIGII, Education Branch, Navajo Agency, Window Rock, Arizona.

Subscription rate: \$.50 per year. Make all checks or money orders payable to "Bureau of Indian Affairs."

Phoenix Indian School, Oct. 1, 1955. 3300 copies.

Indian Be'elyaa Dooleet

Na'nízhoozhí dóó ha'aahjigo Tsé Yaa Nii-chii' hooleyéhegi Bikágí Yishtłizhii dine'é ha'nínígíí ła' be'elyaago tségháq' dóó dah sizjį dooleet ha'níigo baa hwiinít'įį lá. Naakidi neeznáadiin dóó bi'qq 'ashdladiindi 'adées'eezgi 'ánítnéez dooleet lá díí dah sizjį dooleet ha'nínígíí. Bikágí Yishtłizhii dine'é Indians wolyéhígíí nináneel'áqjį' bee bééháníih dooleet biniyé be'elyaa dooleet lá. Jó Bilagáana k'ehjigo 'éí American Indian Memorial wolyé 'ákót'éego. Díí dah 'azjį dooleetígíí biyaagi 'éí t'áadoo le'é baa nináda'aldahgo baa 'átah ná'ádlee dooleet. Bik'i dah 'asdáhi tádiindi míil bííghahgo bik'i dah na'ístá bííghahgo 'ahéení'áa dooleet lá. 'Aak'eego Na'nízhoozhígíí baa niná'aldahígíí shjį 'áadi baa niná'aldah dooleet 'aktso 'ályaago.

Díí dah 'azjįgo 'álnéeh ha'nínígíí níléi 'aktso hahodidzaqjį' béeso náhást'éidi míil ntsaaqígíí bííghah jini. 'Áko níléi 'adahwiis'ágóó k'ad béeso ła' biniyé nishódahoot'eehgo 'át'é, 'oohjeeh daha'níigo. Łahdęę' 'éí béeso tsosts'idiin dóó bi'qq 'ashdladi míil bííghahgo t'áa 'íídąq' bee ha'oodzıí' lá.

MEMORIAL TO AMERICAN INDIAN

A 250-foot statue of an Indian has been planned for Gallup. It will be located east of Gallup in Red Rock Canyon. It is to be called the American Indian Memorial. The Memorial will include an arena with seats for thirty thousand people. It is planned to hold the Gallup Indian Ceremonials in the arena when it is built.

Work already has begun to raise money for this memorial. About \$75,000 has already been promised. Nine million dollars will be needed to complete the statue. People all over the United States are being asked to give money.

'Achaan 'Aghádaana'ígíí

Part II

By Dr. Margolis

'Achaan 'aghádaana'gi, ha'níigo kwii baa hani'ígíí 'átséédąq' naaltsoos ła nihá bikáa' 'álya ni'. Jó 'éí t'áa náas yit'ihígíí kodóó ła' baa nááhání'.

Ch'osh doo yit'ini wolyéego bits'ąq dóó tsqhodiniih hólónígíí táa' 'iıyisıı 'at'qq 'adaa-t'éé lá ha'níigo bee 'ahıł dahwiini' ni'. Jó 'éí ła' typhoid wolyé, ła' 'éí dysentery, 'aadóó náánáta' 'éí virus germs wolyéé lá. 'Éí ts'ídá 'ágháago bidziilgo 'atsqadi yaa deinıt'įigo baa hani'. 'Áko níléi' ha'át'éegi da 'átchínı yázhi ła' bitsq hodiniihgo díí Tsqhodiniih 'at'qq 'adaolyé ha'nínígíí 'átsé naalkaah. Háııdígíí lá 'ábıł'ıı lá ha'níigo. Háálá bich'ıı 'azee' danilini t'áa'at'qq 'anáadaat'é. Dysentery deitnínígíí haa yinıt'įigo 'azee' sulfa drug wolyéhígíí bidéétnı. Typhoid wolyéhígíí haa yinıt'įigo 'éí díı sulfa drug wolyé ha'nínígíí doo bidéétnı da. 'Azee' "mycetin" drug wolyéhígíí t'éiyá bidéétnı 'éidi. 'Áko ndi díı 'azee' ha'nínígíí ts'ídá t'áa naalkaahı naalkaahgo 'át'é. Béeso daashjı nęęląq' bik'é 'ats'a dahi nidéeh ndi ts'ídá béehodoozjıjı t'éiyá bihodııkaal. 'Áko ndi díı 'azee' typhoid bidéétnı ha'nínígíí t'áa yá'át'ééh shq'shin. 'Áyaanı da níléi adahwiis'ágóó ts'ídá t'áa 'éí t'éiyá 'ághá nahalingo chodayoot'ı k'ad. 'Áádóó 'ákót'éego tsqhodiniih tsoh bee bąqah dah dahoyoot'aatıı lq'ıı yee nááhıdııjéé' díı 'azee'ígíı.

'Áádóó 'ında k'ad nihitahdóó k'ee'qq ho-dees'áago, níléi 'adahwiis'ágóó 'átchínı bitsq dahodiniih t'áa 'át'é bik'ıı tshodeeskéezgo 'áajı t'áátáı díı tsqhodiniih wolyéı bizéé' yoot'įıgo kojı Naabeehó nilıniı 'éı hastąq 'ákót'éego bizéé' ndahwiileeh. Ha'át'éego lá 'át'éé lá? Ha'át'ıı lá bee 'át'éé lá? Jó k'ad 'ákót'éego na'ıdıkid. Bee 'át'é nilıniı bééhózingo 'át'é. 'Éı k'ad kwii ła' bee 'ahıł dahodııniı. Díı bee 'adaat'é ha'nínígíí ła nihıł béedahoozin dóó shjı t'áa nihı ha'át'éego da bik'ıı tsıdadootkos. ła' niha'átchínı bee yısdá dahıdoohtı. Ts'ıdá 'aląqjı' bee 'át'é nilıniı 'éı tó lá. Díı kéyah Naabeehó yıkáa' kéehat'ínígıı bikáa'gi tó ts'ıdá bee nihich'ıı 'anáhoót'ıı. 'Éı bąqgo t'áa nishóhoot'eeh shjı daahdlą. ła' níléi doo deeghánıdée' tó nidahoheeh. ła' tó nilııdóó tó hadayiikaahgo 'éı deıdlą. 'Índa haigo zas hólqogo zas ninádayııjıidgo 'éı dabito'. 'Áádóó 'ında díı 'ásaa' 'adaat'éıı, 'ında tóshjeeh da ła' bıı doo yá'adahoot'ééh-

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Some of the children who live in the Snowflake dormitory attend Taylor Public School. Taylor is about 3 miles from Snowflake. Miss Anderson is the teacher of these children.

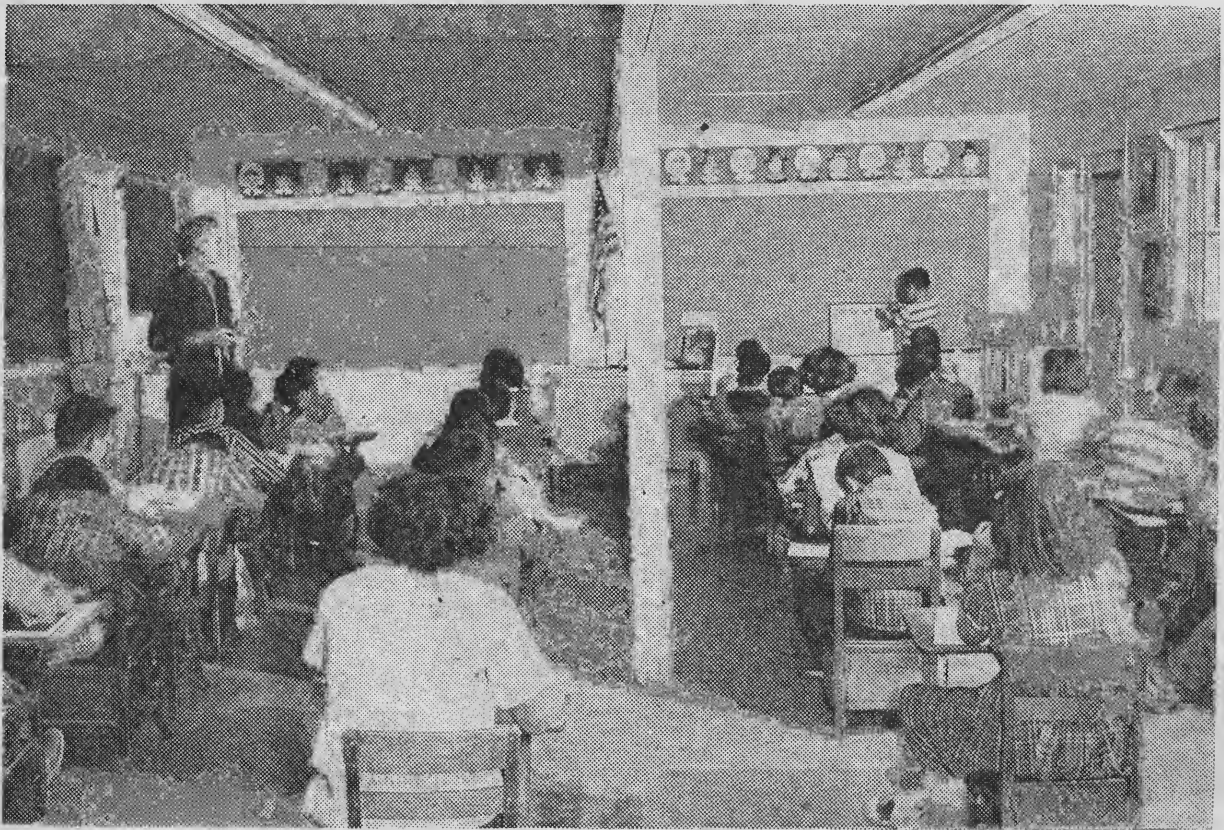
Tódiłhił Biih Yíłj hoolyéhédóó táadi tsin siłq̄gi Taylor hoolyéego kin ła' náánás'nil 'ákwii da'ólta' díí 'áłchíní kwii naháaztánígíí. Naabeehó ba'áłchíní ła' 'ákwii 'atah da'ólta'. Snowflake hoolyéhédi 'éi danijahgo t'áa 'ákwííj 'ólta'góó 'atnánát'ish. Miss Anderson wolyé bá'ólta'í.

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góó t'áa 'ákót'éego tó yee ndayiiyeeh. 'Éish t'íłhdígo yígíí haada hodoółił 'íłj ndi ch'osh dooyit'íinii ha'nínígíí bits'q̄q̄dóó hólq̄go 'át'é. Kodóó 'índa ch'osh doo yit'íinii ha'nínígíí bił 'ahaa ch'íhiikááh. Siláoołtsooí dah yikahjí 'ákót'éego yéeda'deeztq̄. Tó naazyínígíí dóó tó dadeezlínígíí da t'áadoo le'é bits'q̄q̄dóó tsq̄hodiniih hólóonii bii' hólq̄go 'át'éé lá daaní. Ha'át'éegi da tsét'ááhdéé' da hadaazlínii 'éi t'áa yá'át'ééh, t'áadoo bii' ni'déhiq̄. Tó t'áa 'íiyisíí bídín hóyéego t'áa shóozt'e'ígíí ts'ídá yéego jidoołbish. Neeznáá dah 'alzhinjí' da ts'ídá yéego jidoołbish baq̄h déézhdlíjahgo. 'Áádóó niik'aazgo tó yá'át'éehii, chin baq̄h 'ádinii jidlq̄ dooleet. Háálá téhí yibéezhgo ch'osh doo yit'íinii ha'nínígíí neiktseed. 'Índa 'azee' daats'í 'ádaat'é tó biih daha'níłígíí 'atdó' hólq̄go 'át'é. 'Éi 'atdó' ch'osh doo yit'íinii ha'nínígíí bee naatseed. Tó ła' hajikááh dóó díí 'azee'ígíí ła' biih jiłniihgo t'óó nahgóó ni-jikááh. Neeznáá dah 'alzhin da 'aleehgo díí tóhígíí yá'át'ééh yileeh. 'Áádóó doo baa 'aya-

hoolni da. Díí 'azee' ha'nínígíí Naabeehó nohłíinii ła' nohsingo t'áa nihá' hodooleetgo 'át'é. Náánáta' 'atdó' biniinaa tsq̄hodiniih hólq̄go 'át'é. 'Éi 'abe' bits'q̄q̄dóó. ła' níléi 'abe' yadiizíni bee naaznılígíí niha'áłchíní bá niná-dahohjáahgo dabiyołdlq̄. Yá'át'ééh lq̄ 'áłchíní yázhi 'abe' yidlq̄go. 'Áko ndi doo hazhó'ó baa 'adaholyq̄q̄ da díí 'abe'ígíí. 'Éidíígíí baq̄go t'áa baa 'ayahoolnigo 'át'é díí 'abe'ígíí. Hoozdogi niji'áahgo t'áadoo hodina'í dik'q̄sh díí 'abe'ígíí. 'Abe' biih yiłdohgo t'áa 'áko t'áa bíyó sisíí' yileeh. Díí k'ad 'abe' 'ákót'íłhgo ch'osh doo yit'íinii wolyéii ts'ídá laanaa danízin. T'áadoo hodina'í yii' k'ee'q̄q̄ dínit'íłh. 'Éi baq̄gó 'áłchíní yázhi 'abe' tózis yee yidlq̄go tsxjłq̄go 'atso biijiłdlíłh, t'áadoo bii' nit'íłh. 'Índa 'abe'ígíí 'áłtsé shibéezhgo 'atdó' yá'át'ééh. Háálá 'éi ch'osh doo yit'íinii ha'nínígíí neiktseed. 'Índa 'ei ch'ikéi danohłíinii, sáanii da, 'awéé' bi'diyoolt'olgi t'áadoo 'ádq̄q̄ daah-t'íní. Háálá 'awéé' t'áa hó hałt'o'go ts'ídá t'áadoo beeft'éhé da. 'Awéé' t'áa hó hałt'o'go

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These children attend the Winslow Public School. They live at the Winslow Peripheral Dormitory.

Naabeehó ba'áłchíní 'ádaat'í kwii da'ólta'ágíí. Béesh Sinil hoolyéedi 'atah da'ólta'.

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doo bich'í' nahwii'náa da. 'Awée' t'áá hó hał-t'o'go ch'osh doo yit'iinii, ha'nínígíí doo baa 'ayahoolni da.

Tsé'édó'ii dó' t'áá 'iyyisíí doo ts'íí 'ádaat'ée da. Ch'osh doo yit'iinii ha'nínígíí yit' ndaakai-go 'át'é. Jó 'éí níléi ha'át'íhí da baa'ih dani-líinii yikáá' naaghá. 'Éí baqgo 'éí 'agháago baa 'ayahoolni. Tsé'édó'í hazhó'ó 'ei tózis bee da'níl'ínígíí bidziilii bee jinił'íígo bizáád da-dit'ogo 'át'é. 'Áko 'éí hááhgoó shíí dah da'-déet'aah t'eh. 'Éí shíí níléi t'áadoo le'é baa'ih daniłíinii yikáá' ndaakaigo 'áádéé' bideit'jah. 'Áko 'éí 'áádéé' yit' nídahidííjeehígíí kodi 'awée' 'abe' bá si'ánéé yikáá' nináánádaa t'eh, t'áadoo le'é bikee' bídaashjé'ée 'ádqah neinił-déehgo. 'Índa 'abe' dóó t'áadoo le'é 'áłchíní yidooyíł' biniiyé kóó bá sikánéé da t'áá 'íídáq'-dáq' tsé'édó'ii t'ah yíih dzilhałgo t'ah n't'ée' vii' naa'na' t'eh. 'Áko nihi kodóó t'óó biih náádiil-chxi'go tsé'édó'ii yéé t'éiyá nahji' hahiilgháq'h. Chin yéé shíí 'éí t'áá 'áadi dah nidaa'eetgo. Kodóó 'índa 'éí 'awée' yit' da'ayáqgo t'áadoo hodina'í t'ah n't'ée' bitah' doo hats'íi da t'eh. 'Ákót'éego niha'áłchíní tsáhodiniih biadahidil-néehgo 'át'é. 'Índa 'áłchíní bich'iyá' naah-

ch'idgo, 'abe' da bá 'áhtéehgo t'áadoo t'áá na'níle'ee naahch'idigo yá'át'ééh. Hazhó'ó baa honohsáqgo yá'át'ééh. Háálá nihiłá' chin baqahgo t'áá 'éí bił nihe'awée' ba'doołtsoł. Nihiłá' t'óó baa'ihgo t'ééhjiyáán doodaii' ta'-neesk'ání da nishoojaa'go t'áá 'ákónánát'é. T'ééhjiyáán kwii nidooh'áát dóó t'áá 'éí ni-he'awée' t'ah bádi'doohgish. 'Áłtso yiyíyáq'go da t'ééhjiyáán bikágí yéé yit' naadgo yaa nídoodáát díí 'awée'. Nihíłá' t'óó baa'ihgo bídisoołnii' yéegi yit'naad dooleet. 'Éísh t'íjhdí-gooígíí hodí'nóohhéet 'íłj ndi t'áá 'éí niha'áł-chíní yáqah dah dahoyooł'aatgo 'át'é. Háálá 'áłchíní yázhí 'ayóo bohodéet'ni. 'Éísh dó' t'áá hojyáanii 'éí t'ahgo 'át'é. 'Áko ndi t'áá haqah dahwiidoł'aatgo 'át'é díí ch'osh doo yit'iinii ha'nínígíí. 'Éí baqgo 'ádaa 'ádahoyáq danihi'-di'ni. 'Áádóó 'índa 'áłchíní yázhí t'ééh jiyáán dóó ta'neesk'ání 'ádaat'éii da dabiyoohsánígíí 'éí ts'ídá doo yá'át'ééhgóó 'át'é. 'Éidígíí 'agháahgo bitsá dahodíłniih. 'Áłchíní yázhí naaki binááhah dóó wóshdéé' yaago ta'neesk'ání t'áadoo dabiyoohsánígo yá'át'ééh, t'ééh jiyáán da. Háálá 'éí doo bá yá'át'ééh da.

('Át'ah, t'ah baa nááhání' dooleet díí diarrhea wolyéhígíí.)

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These children attended the first day of school at Salina Springs when it was opened on September 15, 1952. Salina Springs is a one-roomed day school.

Táá' náahai yéedáq' Tsélaní hoolyéedi 'ólta' dooleet ha'niigo bá hasht'e hodiidzaa. 'Áko Bini 'Ant'áqtsoh wolyéhígíí 'ashdla'áadahgóó yootkáatgo 'aq'ályaa. 'lídáq' díí 'átchíní kwíí naazínígíí da'íídóoltah yiniyé ts'ídá 'átsé yah 'eekai silíí. 'Éí t'ahdíí díishjígóó jí 'ólta' niljigo haz'á.

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FROM THE BRANCHES

DIARRHEA

By Dr. Margolis

(Continued from May issue)

There are three different germs that cause diarrhea. These three germs are called typhoid, dysentery and virus germs. The doctor wants to know which germ the baby has so he can use the right medicine to kill the germ. The sulfa drug that kills dysentery germs will not have any effect on typhoid germs. Typhoid germs need "mycetin" drug to kill them. A medicine company spent a million dollars learning to make this medicine. However, it is used all over the world now and saves thousands of lives from typhoid fever.

Why is it that six babies die of diarrhea on the Navajo Reservation for every one that dies in the other parts of the country? There are several reasons for this that we would like to tell you about. If people understand these reasons for diarrhea perhaps these babies can be saved. The first reason there is so much diarrhea is that the water supply on the Reservation is not good. The people have to go a long way to get water. Sometimes they have to take water from a stream or even use snow water. Sometimes the cans and barrels that the water is carried in are not clean. This is another way to get germs into the water. The Army has proved that surface water such as stream and snow water is often full of diarrhea germs. Spring water is much better and safer to drink. If water is boiled for ten minutes the heat will kill most of the diarrhea germs. There is also

a wonderful medicine that the Army uses to put into water. This medicine will kill all the germs in ten minutes and remain safe to drink for a long time. This medicine can be made available for all the Navajo people to use in their water. Another reason why there is so much diarrhea on the Reservation is that milk is allowed to stand and get warm. Then it will sour. In warm milk that stands the germs grow fast. Milk should always be prepared fresh and used right away. Milk should always be boiled before giving it to a baby. The boiling will kill the germs. Breast milk is best for babies because there are no germs in it.

Flies also carry diarrhea to the baby's food. The fly gets the germs on its feet. Then it walks on the baby bottle, nipple or on the food. When the baby eats the food the poisonous germs go into his guts. This causes the diarrhea. One other very important cause of diarrhea is from human hands. For example: A mother may have dirty hands. She handles a melon. This gets germs all over the melon. Then she gives a piece of the melon to the baby. The baby sucks on the melon and melon skin. It gets the germs into its body. In the Navajo country this is one of the commonest ways that babies get diarrhea. It would be better if melons were not given to babies under two years of age.

(To be continued)

Cancer Wolyé Naalkaah

Ha'át'éego lá Bikágí. Yishtkizhii danilínígíí cancer wolyéego na'agháazh yee 'aayinít'íinii doo baa deinít'íí da lá ha'niigo k'ad tági zhíní naalkaahgo baa na'asdee'. 'Éí baa hani' daniljigo shííldáq' shónáadaozt'e'ígíí t'áa hahí naaltsoos 'a' bee hanáádínóodah níí lá 'Aze'e'íí'lní Tsoh dabijinígíí Lók'aah Nteelgi sidáa nt'é'égé. Na'alkaah náas yit'ihgo Bikágí Yishtkizhii ha'nínígíí t'áátáhdá mííí dóó bí'qq naakidi neeznáadiin yilt'éego dabidí'néel'íí díí cancer wolyé ha'nínígíí ts'ídá t'áa 'íiyisíí há'déest'íí'go. Ch'iyáán dei-yáanii dó' naalkaahgo baa na'aldeeh. Díí cancer wolyéhígíí bilagáanaajigo 'ayóo baa yinít'íí lá. Habe' gónaa 'agháago yaa yinít'íígo 'óolyé jini. Níléí naadiin 'ashdla' náahai dóó wóshdégé' 'azhá Indians 'ákónéeláq' ndi has-táadiin dóó bí'qq hastáq' t'áa 'ákódigo baqah dah dahoot'a' lá díí cancer wolyé ha'nínígíí. 'Áko ndi bibe' gónaa baqah dah hoo'a'ii 'éí 'ádin. Díí cancer naalkaah ha'nínígíí U. S. Public Health Services wolyéego yee dah yika-hii béeso naadiin tseebíidi mííí bííghahgo yiniyé neisnil. Dr. Salisbury 'éí 'íiyisíí 'atah yinaaghá.

CANCER RESEARCH CONTINUED

Dr. Clarence G. Salisbury says a report on cancer research made this summer will be out soon. More than 1,200 Indian have been given thorough physical examinations. Foods eaten by the Indians have been analyzed also. This is the third summer of the study as to why the Indians have less cancer than the whites. This

(Continued on page 7)

(Continued from page 6)

is a state health project. The U.S. Public Health Service furnished \$28,000 for the study. In 25 years only 66 cases of cancer were reported. None of these were of the breast in women. The belief is that what Navajos are eating is preventing cancer.

'Atah Doo Hałts'iidii Naalniihígíí

'Atah doo hałts'iidii nidaalniihii ła' shidil-nahgo ch'osh doo yit'inií ha'nínígíí bee 'át'é.

Ch'osh doo yit'inií t'áá 'íiyisíí 'ádaalts'íisí 'éí bąągo doo yish'íí da.

Ch'osh doo yit'inií dahináá dóó nidaakaigo 'át'é.

Ch'osh doo yit'inií yee nidaaldeehii lą'í 'ał'ąą 'át'éego nihíł béeđahózin.

Ch'osh doo yit'inií bee nídazhdildahii lą'í be'ashniih.

Kwii dabiká'ágíí be'jil'jigo ch'osh doo yit'inií doo t'áá bízhą dabi k'eh da:

Jidilkosgo bich'ąąh dashdoolnihgo

Naaltsos biíh dahizhdizheehgo

Naaltsos biyi'jii hané'eshtíł hajiiyeehgo

Naaltsosígíí t'áá 'áko 'adahizhdiłk'ąąhgo

T'áá 'ahąąh hála' tánínádzígisgo

Tó daníłjídéé' dóó tó naazkąądéé' tó niná-

dajiiikaahii jilbéehgo 'índa jidłąągo

'Ásaa' bií' ní'jídłjii t'áá 'ałtso níjilbishgo

Nii'oh deesháál jiniizjiihgo bá hasht'e hoo-

t'éejil' t'éiyá 'ałnáádajikahgo yá'át'ééh

t'áá bóhólníihgóó 'éí dooda

Kin biyi'jii' nii'oh nída'aldaahígíí biyi' yá'a-

t'éehgo 'áhojósingo

Tsé'édó'ii nahgóó kójił'jigo

Ha'át'éegi da hakágíí tsiih yilki'go, 'ázh-

diigishgo da t'áá 'áko 'azee' bąąh 'ájii-

łjiihgo yá'át'ééh

Halóód 'azee' bąąh 'ájil'jigo

'Índa 'azee' bił haa 'aná'atsihgo dó' yá'-át'ééh

How Sickness Travels (Continued)

Germs make me get a catching sickness.

Germs are so tiny I cannot see them.

Germs are olive and move about.

Germs travel many, many ways.

I know how to stop the travel of many kinds of germs.

All these things help stop the travel of germs:

Covering the cough

Spitting into paper

Blowing the nose into paper

Burning the paper always

Washing the hands

Bailing water from streams and ponds

Bailing the dishes

Going to the toilet in the right place



Children often write letters home to their parents. These children attend Chilocco Indian School, Chilocco, Oklahoma. They are learning to write letters.

'Áłchíní da'ólta'ágíí hooghangóó hazhé'é, ha-má da naaltsos bich'j' 'ánál'jigi 'ałdó' yida-hooł'aahgo 'át'é. 'Azhą t'áá béełhóziní nahalin ndi t'áá yéego biniiyé 'ihoo'aahgo 'át'é. 'Ół-ta'í kwii naazínígíí níłéí Chilocco Indian School hooleyéedi da'ólta'ágíí ła' 'ádaat'j.



In Canyon de Chelly (pronounced de Shay) near Chinle, Arizona stands this sheer sandstone pillar called Spider Rock. It is 400 feet in height. Many Navajo legends are told about this rock and is sacred to the Navajos.

Kwii tsé 'íí'áhágíí Tséyi' hooleyéé góyaa 'át'é. Tsé Na'ashjé'ii deilníí lá Diné. Dinéjii k'ehgo hani'ígíí ła' bidadiit'igo 'át'éé lá díí kwii tsé 'íí'áhígíí.

Keeping the privy clean

Keeping flies away

Putting medicine on cut places

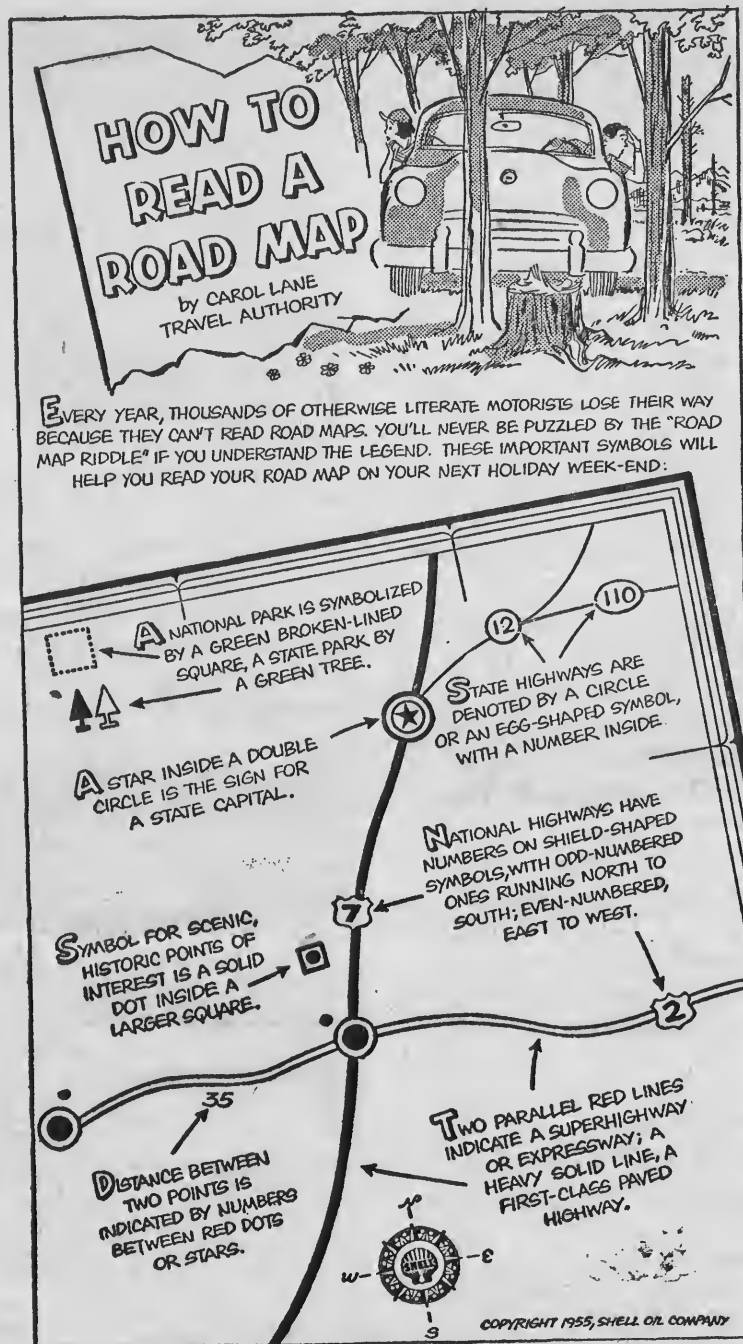
Putting medicine on sores

Getting the doctor's needle

(To be continued)

The antlers of a moose may weigh as much as 70 pounds.

The fat in a seal's milk is 14 times higher than a milk cow.



The above picture is used by courtesy of Shell Oil Company.

Nida'aztiin naaltsoos dabiká'ágíí níz'hónígo hoł halmi'go 'át'é hazhó'ó jółta'go.

Naabeehó Bikéyah Bikáá' Nda'aztiinígíí Bibeenaahaz'áanii

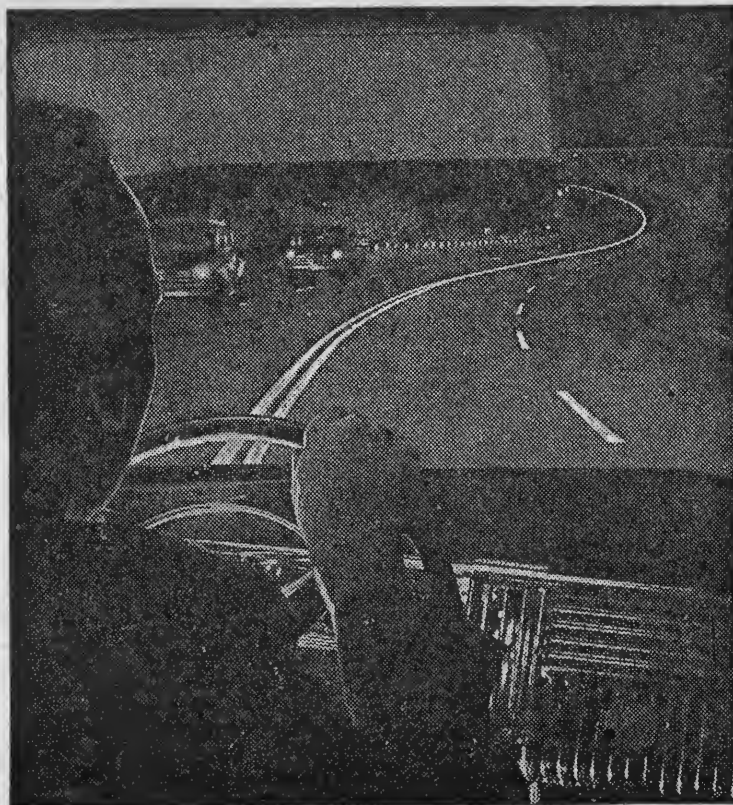
(Bee nahaz'áanii chidí bitiinjí binahaalyé nilíinii baa hani'ígíí t'áá 'at'kéé' dah naazh-jaa'go díkwíidi shíí naaltsoos nihá bikáá' 'ál-yaa. 'Éí k'ad kwii ła' náábikáá' dóó dí k'ad bee nihoolzhiizh.)

'Atiin Nidajíłchxóghóó.

T'áá háiiida chidí bitiin chojool'íí shíí t'áá

na'níle'ee 'ájít'íígo ha'át'éegi da 'atiin, doo-daii' na'nízhoozh da jíłchxó'go t'áá hó hak'i néidoot'ih. 'Índa n'léí chidítsoh ndaazgo 'oo-yéetgo ndi díí 'atiin ha'nínígíí bée 'atízhdooliitgo 'át'é. 'Éí baqgo héét 'adaniłdásígíí bee-haz'áanii bá hólóqo 'át'é. 'Áko n'léí háadi da díí héét 'anıłdás bibeenaahaz'áanii ha'nínígíí biláahdi 'ajooyéetgo biniinaa 'atiin doodaii' na'nízhoozh da hazhó'ó 'adaat'éhéé doo 'ákó-

(Continued on page 9)



'Atiin 'Atní'góó Da'idzooígíí

Chidí bitiin 'atnii'góó da'idzooígíí bee 'ée-
hózin dóó bee t'áá yá'át'ééh. 'Áko ndi bit d-
nízingo hoł 'oolwołgo t'áá ba'át'e' hólóogo
'át'é díí 'atiin 'atnii'góó da'idzooígíí. Jidizh-
niilgeshgo t'áá 'áko 'azhnilył. 'Ákwii bee
ba'át'e' hólóogo 'át'é. 'Éí bąqgo bit danóhsin-
go t'ádoo nda'ółbąqsi ha'ní. Bit dziniizijhgo
t'áá 'áko 'atiin bits'a' jıłbąs dóó t'óó kónizahá-

jı' da 'ajııłhosh. Kodóó yá'át'éehgo ch'ínááho-
nıt'i'.

DON'T BE LULLED BY THE LINE

That long white line is one of your best protections when you are alert. However, it can put you to sleep if you are drowsy. It can hypnotize you if you watch it too closely, too long. One should stop for a rest every hour or so and avoid "highway hypnosis."

Adapted from information from Shell Oil Company.

(Continued from page 8)

jiilaa dago t'áá hó bá ninázhdootłish. Héél
'ánıłdąás bibeelaz'áanii ha'nínígíí díí saad
'atkéé' dah naazhjaa'ígíí hastá'áadah bee bi-
k'e'eshchínígíí bikáá'. 'Índa héél ndaazígíí
hazhó'ó bee ha'deet'aahgo 'atdó' t'áá bee ha-
di'doot'áatgo 'át'é. Jó 'éí saad 'atkéé' dah
naazhjaa'ígíí naadiinígíí 'ákót'éego bikáá'.

'Áko ndi ńléí chidıtsoh yee nda'ayéhígíí ła'
t'óó nidaalnish, chidígíí doo t'áá daabı da.
'Ákódaat'éhígíí ha'át'éegi da díí kwii naal-
tsoos bikáá' yisdzohígíí ła' yee 'ádihodiilt'i'go
'ııyisıı hachidı 'ıłıinıı bit t'áá 'ájıłah bá ni-
názhdıńóodah.

T'áá Na'nıle'ee Na'abąqsgı.

T'áá háııda t'ádoo le'é baa dahasti' daniljı
shıjı doo baa ntsıdzıkeesgóó, doodaii' t'óó hólá
shıış shik'ehdii dzinízingo, t'áá 'ádıláahee
ni'dziłbąqsgo, t'áá na'nıle'ee na'abąqsgı bee
'ádihodizhdootłih. 'Éí bąqhági 'ádziidzaa niljı.

T'ádoo le'é bąqhági 'áda'oolııłıı kwii taa'-
go bízhi' 'atkéé' yisdzohígíí ła' joodłąq'go,
doodaii' ła' jııyąq'go da kodóó t'ahdii bik'ee
kajoogáatgo chidı joolbąs dooleetígíí 'éı ts'ıdą
doo beehaz'ąq da. Háadi da 'ákót'éego bee
haho'deel'jı'go biniinaa hodi'dóoltsoł dóó bá
ninázhdootłish. Tąá 'atkéé' yisdzoh ha'nínígíí
'éı (1) tó tsi'nida'ııłáıı lá, (2) 'azee' drugs
deiłnínígíí tsi'nida'ııłáıı dó, 'ında (3) peyote
deiłnıigo hosh bineest'q' daats'ı 'át'éhígíí 'at-
dó'.

'Áádóó 'ında Indian jıljı shıjı t'áá háııda díí
kwii saad bikáá' daasdzhígíí ła' doo 'ákwii
baa joogáatgóó bee haho'deel'jı'go Wáashin-
doon bibeelaz'áanii naaltsoos bee si'ánígíí
saad 'atkéé' dah naazhjaa'ígíí Section 161.51,
Title 25 wolyéego bee 'ak'e'ashchínígíí bąq
dah hoojııł'a' niljı dooleet dóó t'áá 'éı bik'ehgo
haa náhódóot'jıł.

(Continued on page 10)



Amelia Luna chose as her vocation, cafe monagement. She is on-th-job-training at the Chilocco Cafe. She attended the Special Navajo Program at Chilocco Indian School, Chilocco, Oklahoma.

Niha'at'hini 'ashdla' náahaiij' 'ihoo'aah wolyéii 'atah dayófta'ágíí náásgóó binaanish niljii dooleefii ta' 'adá ndeidiyiit'aah. Amelia Luna wolyéego kwii sizínigíí da'adqá góne' na'anishigíí yiniiyé 'ihoo'aah Chilocco Indian School hoolyéedi.

(Continued from page 9)

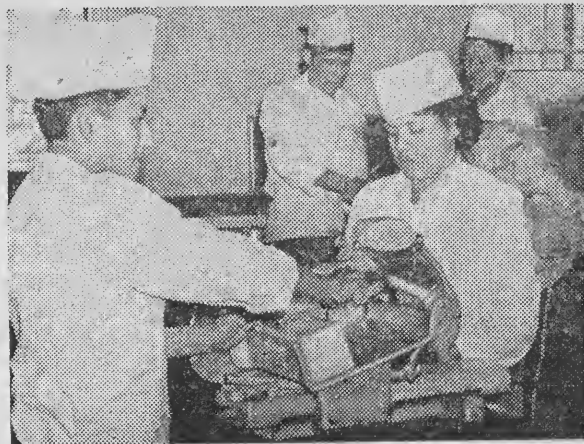
'Atiingóó Dah Na'aztánigíí.

'Atiingóó dah naaztánigíí ta' k'aa' bik'i naaztq, 'inda ta' bik'i da'ashchijigo dah naaztq t'áadoo le'é yaa dah halni'go. 'Áko t'áa háiiinda díí 'atiingóó dah naaztánigíí hazhó'ó 'ádaat'ehéé ta' baa tiihjiiyáago t'áa ha'át'éego da jii'tchxq'go doodaii' bik'e'ashchínéé da lahgo 'ájiilaago t'áa biniinaa 'adihodizhdoolt'ih. Háálá 'éi baa tiihjiiyá, 'éi bee 'át'é.

'Áko 'éidígíí bee haho'deel'jii'go, hwénál-káa'go da Wááshindoon bibeenaahaz'áanii naaltsoos bee si'ánigíí saad 'atkéé' dah naazh-jaa'ii Section 161.51, Title 25 wolyéego bee 'ak'e'ashchínigíí bqah dah hojii't'a' niljii dooleet dóo t'áa 'éi bik'ehgo haa náhódóot'jii't.

Doo 'ákwii 'ajooniit'góó:

Díí kwii naaltsoos bee 'adá nihodiit'aahii niljigo nihahastói yee lq da'ast'ígíí ta' bqah



Peter Tom Begay chose food preparation as his vocation in the Special Navajo Program. He is being taught the operation of a slicing machine. He attended Chilocco Indian School, Chilocco, Oklahoma.

Peter Tom Begay ch'iyáán 'ál'jigi yiniiyé 'ihoo'aah. T'áadoo le'é bee ndahak'éhégií géeso daats'i 'át'é bee nijik'éehgo bikáá'. Chilocco Indian School hoolyéedi 'át'é.

dah hojii't'a'go ha'át'éegi da misdemeanor wolyéego doo 'ákwii 'ajooniit'jii' bee 'adihodizhdoolt'ih.

Indian jiljii shjii t'áa háiiida díí 'atiin bibee-nahaz'áanii niljigo Naabeehó bikéyah bikáá' na'aztiinii binahaalyéhigíí ta' bqah dah hojii't'a'go t'áa biniinaa haa náhódóot'jii't. 'Inda 'atiin Wááshindoon bíí niliinii ndi t'áa 'ákó-t'éego binahaalyé díí beehaz'áanii kwii bikáá' daasdzohigíí. 'Áko Indian jiljii shjii ha'át'éegi da 'ákót'éego ta' biniiyé niho'deedlózgo t'áa Naabeehóji 'Aadahwiinit'jii góne' haa hwiidí-nóot'jii't. T'áa 'aaníí 'ajit'jii' bee hwééhoozingo: (1) 'Ashdla' béeso dóo dego hodees'áago haa'í shjii hach'jii' ch'idoot'áat. Jó 'áníitsogo 'ajíit'jii'dígíí t'éiyá bóhólnííh. 'Áko ndi níléí t'áatáhádi neeznádiin béeso bilááhgóó 'éi doo há niho-doot'áat da; doodaii' (2) 'awáalya 'ast'jigo ts'í-dá yéego na'anishji bee há nihoot'áqgo 'éi tádiin jii dóo wóshd'éé' t'áa haa'í da bik'é nizhdoolnish, bilááhgóó 'éi dooda; doodaii' (3) 'awáalyaji dóo 'ák'é nina'ilyéhigíí t'áa 'ahii' si'áqgo bee há nihoot'aahgo 'atdó' t'áa 'ákó-dooníit, jó 'áko 'éi 'awáalya bííghah 'azhdoot'et dóo t'áa biláahjii' 'ák'é ninázhdoolyéet. 'Áko díí beenahaz'áanii kwii baa hani'ígíí ta' k'izhníti'go doo t'áa 'át'é 'aheelt'éego bik'é niná'iilyée da. Lahgóó t'áa sahdii nályééh bá bik'i daasdzó.

Doo Indian jiljii dago díí kwii bik'i daasdzohigíí ta' bqah dahojii't'a'go dó' Naabeehó biláloo t'áa ta' hwiidooltsoot. 'Áko ndi hoodzo

(Continued on page 11)

(Continued from page 10)

tł'óó'jį siláoo danilíinii ła' yaa hodooltéél.
'Áájį naaltsoos hwee niiltsoozgo 'índa t'áa
tł'óó'jį 'aadahwiinít'įį góne' haa hwiidínóot'įį.
Baa 'Áháýqęgi.

Naabeehó bikéyah bikáá'góó nda'aztiinígíí
bíbeehaz'áanii kwii naaltsoos dabiká'ígíí Naa-
beehó bisiláoo bílák'ee silá. Yaa 'adahalyq
dóo doo 'ákwii 'adayoolíikii yíká hada'asíid.

CONTROL OF TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROADS AND HIGHWAYS OF THE NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION

(Continued from March issue)

Liability for Damage to Highway or Structure

Persons using any highway or highway structure shall
be liable for all damage to them. This also applies
to moving anything weighing in excess of maximum
weight. This also applies to Section 17 where movement
of things is authorized by special permit provided in
Section 20.

Sometimes a driver is not the owner of thing using
road, but is operating with permission of owner. In this
case owner and driver shall be jointly and severally liable
for damage.

Reckless Driving

A person who drives carelessly and disregards safety
of persons or property is guilty of reckless driving. This
is a misdemeanor.

It is unlawful and punishable for persons to operate
a vehicle while under the influence of: (1) intoxicating
liquor; (2) drugs; and, or (3) peyote.

Any Indian violating the provisions of this section
shall be prosecuted and punished as provided in Section
161.50, Title 25, Code of Federal Regulations.

Destruction and Defacement of Road Marker.

Persons shall not destroy, deface, or damage any
road sign or highway marker on the Navajo Indian
Reservation. This is malicious mischief and shall be
subject to prosecution and punishment.

Any Indian violating the provisions of this Section shall
be prosecuted and punished as provided in Section
161.51, Title 25, Code of Federal Regulations.

Penalties for Misdemeanor

It is a misdemeanor for any person to violate any of
the provisions of this Resolution.

Any Indian violating the provisions of this Resolution
on any road or highway of the Navajo Indian Reser-
vation shall be subject to prosecution. This also applies
to all under control of Bureau of Indian Affairs on
Reservation. Person will be tried in the Navajo Court
of Indian Offense. Upon conviction person will receive
the following: (1) a fine of not less than five (5) dollars
or more than one hundred (100) dollars; or (2) be
sentence to hard labor not to exceed thirty (30) days;
or (3) be punished by both fine and imprisonment, except
where otherwise provided for specific violations desig-
nated in this Resolution.

Any non-Indian violating the provisions of this Res-
olution shall be arrested by the Navajo Police. They
will then turn the person over to the proper officer of
the State wherein the violation occurs. Person will then
be tried under State laws.

Enforcement. The Navajo Police shall be responsible for
the enforcement of all regulations, rules and controls as
established herein.



How to make the home comfortable and attractive is
taught in the Special Navajo Program. The girls are
learning to paper a room. They attend Intermountain.

Hoghan góne' yá'áhoot'éehgo hasht'e hólzin
bídahoo'aah nleí Intermountain hoolyéedi
'ólta'ádi. Kwii t'áadoo le'é bik'í nída'jiltihgo
bikáá'.



First year students are taught to observe traffic signs.
The children attend the Special Navajo Program at Inter-
mountain.

Bik'ehgo nda'ajeesh niljigo 'atiingóó dah naaz-
tánigíí bídahojil'aah Intermountain hoolyé-
go 'ólta'ádi. 'Áłchíní yázhí 'índa 'ólta'jį' 'ada-
haaskaiígíí 'ádaat'į kwii naazínigíí.

Bá 'Ólta'í Bif Na'at'a'

Kin chidí bee ndaadzjigo bii' da'ólta'ágíí
ła' nii'nil kóhoot'éédqá' nleí 'Ooljée' Tó hool-
yéedi. 'Áádóó bá 'ólta'í ła' bá shóozt'e'. 'Áł-
chíní dó' ła'ts'áadah shóozt'e' t'áa 'ákwii kée-

(Continued on page 12)



This student is learning the parts of a tree. She attends Intermountain Indian School.

Tsin behét'óol ndaazt'i' dóo n'léi bilátahji' yee hadít'é nilíinii bídahojii'aahgo bikáá' kwii. Intermountain hoolyéedi da'ó'ta'ágíí ta' 'át'í.



Several science courses are taught at Fort Wingate Vocational High School. These boys and girls are doing their laboratory work.

T'áadoo le'é naalkaahgo binahji' 'idahoo'aa-hígíí baa na'aldeehgo bikáá' kwii. Shash Bitoo hoolyéedi da'ó'ta'ágíí 'adaat'í.

(Continued from page 11)

dahat'íinii. 'Éí 'ólta'go yíhai.

Bá 'ólta'í nilíinii 'éí Charles Krumtum wolyé. 'Ałchíní yázhí Indians danííinii nanishtingo t'áa hazhó'ó bineeshdlí níí lá. Díí bá 'ólta'í nilínígíí chidí naat'a'í bee hólóó lá. 'Áko n'léi naanish bita' náhoot'aahgo t'áa háájí da bíł ní'dít'ah, n'léi Phoenix hoolyéé góyaa.da. 'Óol-jée' Tó naalyéhé bá hooghaní t'áa kót'éégóó chidí naat'a'í nidanidaahgo bá haz'á. 'Áádóó bíł náá'diit'ah dóó t'áa 'ákwii nináhádááh.

TEACHER AN AIRPLANE PILOT

Children at the Oljato, Utah trailer school have a

teacher who is a pilot. He is Charles Krumtum. His school was started this year. It enrolls eleven students.

Mr. Krumtum has his own airplane. He flies it from Oljato to Phoenix, Arizona and other places. The airplane takes off and lands near Stokes Carson's Oljato Trading Post.

Naashgalí Dine'é

Naashgalí dine'é wolyéego Be'eldíila Sinil-dóo shádi'ááhjigo kéedahat'í neeznádiin dóó bí'qá hastádiindi daats'í tsin sitáqgi. Díí Naashgalí ha'nínígíí Fort Stanton hoolyéego kin siníli nahós'a'gi kéyah yaa saad dahólóó lá. 'Ałk'idáqá' díí nihikéyah n't'éé' bilagáana nihigha deideest'á daaní lá. Bilagáana ta' 'ádaanigo t'áa ká hanii haa nídeet'áqgo da ts'iigo chodajook'íí dool'eet daaní. 'Éí 'ákó-t'éego naaltsoos 'aseezí dabiká'ágíí ta' bee nidanideeh lá. Nihikéyah lá baa 'ádahwiilyá ni daaní lá. Nihikéyah doo dazhdínóot'íí da, nihíjigo nihikéyah bikáá' 'ayóó 'adahonóolin daaní. Hójí 'aaníí ta' kéyah doo baa 'adahojil-yáq da daaní lá. Wáashindoongóó biniyé 'adeesdee'go. díí kéyah baa saad hólónígíí 'áadi bééhodoozijií hodoo'niid lá.

APACHES CHALLENGE NON INDIAN USE OF RANGE AREA

The Mescalero Apaches do not believe that the non-Indians can use the rangeland any better than they can. They are trying to get land around Fort Stanton, New Mexico. They say it once belonged to them. Stories in some of the newspapers said the Apaches could not use it well. The Apaches say for them to compare the way they use their land with other lands around them. Tribesmen will go to Washington soon to decide about this problem.

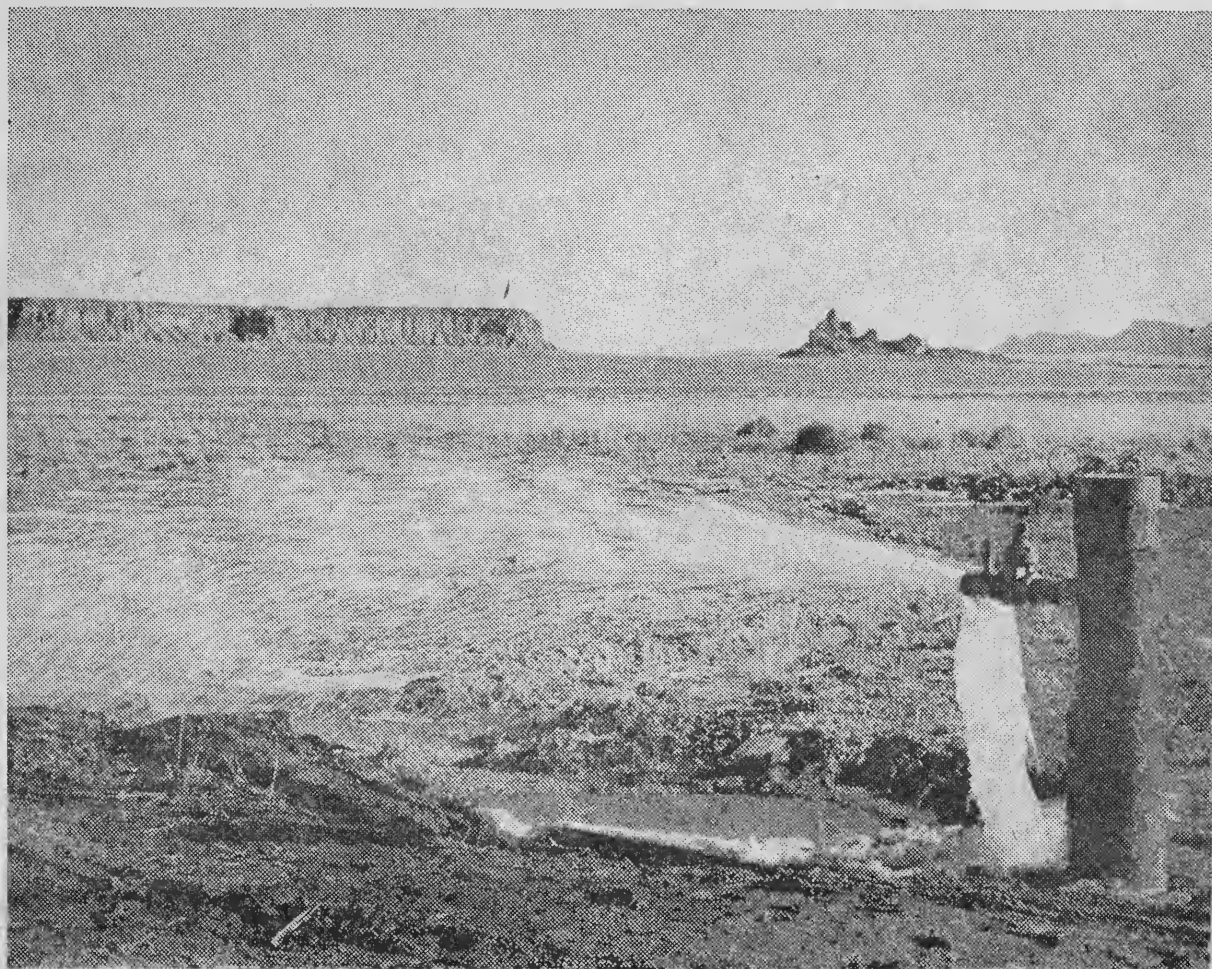
Tónaneesdzidí Nida'anish Dooleet

T'áadoo le'é, béesh da 'adaat'éii, t'ee'ídi dahólónii yindaalnishígíí ta' yee da'ahótq' yee dah deiikáahgo 'át'é. 'Ákót'éego Atomic Energy Commission dóo Rare Metal Corporation of America wolyéego naghái El Paso hoolyéhéjii ta' yee dah yikah lá. 'Éidígíí 'ádaanigo Tónaneesdzidí nahós'a'jí t'etso hadaagé-dígíí t'áa Tónaneesdzidí baaq hasht'e daalne' dooleet daanigo yindaha'áa lá. Díí yíhai dóó dqqji' ch'ééhoolzhiizhgo 'ałtso biniyé hasht'e hodíidoo'níí daaní lá.

URANIUM ORE PLANT AT TUBA CITY

The Atomic Energy Commission and the Rare Metal Corporation of America of El Paso, Texas will soon operate a uranium ore processing plant at Tuba City, Arizona. The plant is to be completed in April 1956. It will process ore mined in the area around Cameron.

The wings of the hummingbird beats 4,500 times a minute.



This is an artesian well located near Table Mesa near Shiprock, New Mexico. It flows 45 gallons per minute. Plans are underway for developing this area, since water has been found.

Kwii tó hááljigo biká'ágíí Naat'aanii Nééz hoolyéhédóó shádi'áhjigo chidí bitiinígíí nléi bis dah 'azkqago bííghahgóó ch'é'etíinée nahós'a'gi 'át'éé lá. Díí kwii nahós'a'gi tó t'áá hólóogo 'át'éé lá t'eyi'di. 'Áko kwii kéyah t'áá daada honíłtsogo bikáá' hasht'e dahodoolniit ha'niigo baa kwii-nít'íí lá k'ad.

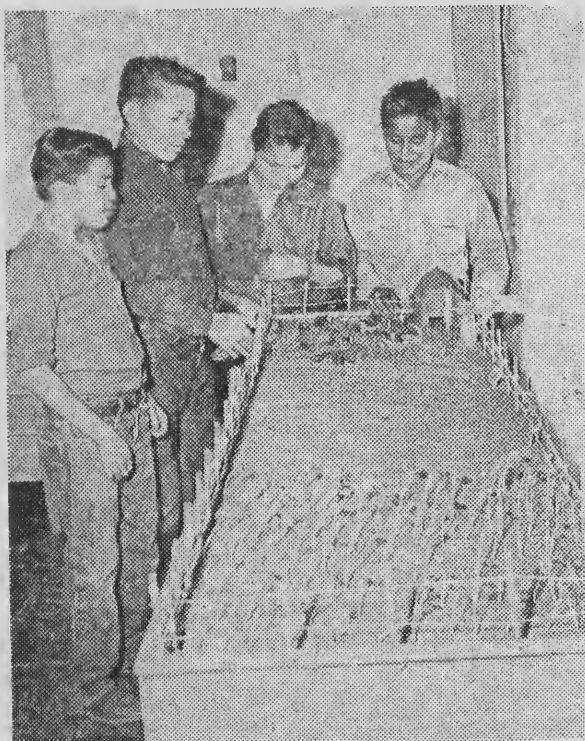
Indian Bikéyah 'A'ii'níłgi

Bikági Yishtłizhii ha'nínígíí kéyah dayó-tq'ii ha'át'éegi da ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisíí biniiyéii hólóogo ła' 'a'it'aahgo t'áá daats'í 'as'ahgóó 'a'ii'níł dooleet bik'é ni'iiłyéego ha'níigo ra'a'aahdi naaltsoos bee niiltsoozgo baa hwiinist'íid. Nt'ée'go bee lá 'azłj'íí lá 'éidí. Wááshindoondi 'Alqajj' Dah Sidáhígíí t'éiyá t'ahdii doo bízhi' yikáá' 'íilée da lá. T'áá 'ałtsogo bee lá da'azłj'íí'go 'éi kéyah nléi naadiin 'ashdla' náahaij' 'a'ii'níł dooleet bik'é ni'iiłyéego. 'Áadi 'índa 'anáá'it'aahgo naaltsoosígíí t'óó 'ániidí 'ánídaalne' dooleet. Biniiyé kéyah 'a'doot'áakii daashj'íí néelqá'go 'át'é. Diné kéédahat'íinii t'áá ha'át'éhégo da chodayoot'íí dooleetgo biniiyé 'a'doot'áát, 'éé' neishoodii da, 'ólta' da, bikáá' k'éé'díł-yééh dooleet biniiyégo da, 'índa t'áadoo le'é

bée nát'qá' 'aná'óldeet'ígí 'ádaat'éii ła' bikáá' hólóogo bindoonish ha'níigo da biniiyé kéyah 'a'doot'áát. Na'aldloosh bikáá, naalyée dooleet biniiyégo 'éi neeznáá náahai t'áá 'ádíj'íí beehaz'q. 'Áádóó t'áá 'áko naaltsoos bee 'aha'deet'q nilíinii 'ániidí 'anáálníł. Naaltsoos doo 'ániidí 'ánídoolníł da hodoo'niidgo shj'íí 'ałdó' doo 'ániidí 'ánídoolníł da.

CONGRESS GIVES APPROVAL TO INDIAN LAND-LEASE MEASURE

Congress has approved a bill authorizing long-term leases for a variety of purposes on the Indian reservations. It is ready for the President's approval. If finally approved, with approval of the Interior Secretary, leases can be granted up to 25 years, with renewal privileges. The list of purposes for which leases may be granted are public, religious, educational, recreational, or development of farming and natural resource projects. Grazing leases are limited for 10 years and may or may not be renewed.



These non-English speaking beginners attend the Special Novojo Program at Phoenix Indian School, Phoenix, Arizona. Mrs. Blossom is their teacher. They have made a model form. Left to right: Benny Bennet (Chinle); Henry Platero (Chinle); Raymond Tsipi (Klagetoh); and Donald Peno (Crownpoint).

Kéyah be'elyaa dóo t'áadoo le'é bikáá' k'éé-dadilyéehii dóo na'aldloosh 'ádaat'éii da be-da'alyaago bee na'nitinígíí dazhnít'jigo bikáá' kwii. Díí 'ashiiké yazhí kóhoot'éédqá' 'ániid 'ólta'jii' 'atah yíkaigo 'ádaat'j Phoenix Indian School hoolyéedi. Mrs. Blossom wolyé yá da-ólta'go yíhai 'íidqá'.

Yá'át'ééh Hoot'áat Yee 'Aláhidíizíinii

Níléí 'adahwiis'áágóo hast'óí, 'índa sánii da, Indians danílinii háí lá ts'ídá t'áa 'íiyisíí yá'át'éehgo nahat'á yee 'ásizjigo yíhai ha'núigo biniiyé náhoot'aah. 'Ádahwiis'áágóo Indians bidine'é yá naazíinii 'ákót'éego yaa nínádaat'j. 'Áadi 'índa ła' nidiiltééh. 1954-1955 wolyéego yihahígíí biyi'nihinant'a'í nilíinii 'éí Napoleon B. Johnson hodoo'niid lá. Cherokee dine'é ha'nínígíí 'atah nilj díí has-tiin dóo Oklahoma wolyéego hahoodzo biyi'jii Supreme Court wolyéego bidziilgo 'aadahwiinít'jii góne' 'ánihwii'aahii nilj k'ad. 'Éí bik'i ho-diinii' lá. Kónááhoot'éhé shíjii háí nááná dooleet.

OUTSTANDING INDIAN FOR 1954-55

Napoleon B. Johnson, Chief Justice of the Oklahoma Supreme Court, was named the outstanding Indian for 1954-55. He is a Cherokee. The award was based on nominations by various tribal councils.



The Navajo Tribal Band marched in the parade for Fort Wingote Homecoming. The parade was held in Gallup.

Kohoot'éédqá' Shash Bitoodi joot bee nidazh-diine'go 'átsé Na'nízhoozhígóo díi'néet ha-núigo 'éí 'ákódzaa dóo Na'nízhoozhígíí kintaa 'azná. Naabeehó bee wójjigo dilní yee ndaa-néhígíí 'íidqá' 'atah. 'Éí kwii yikahgo bikáá'.

Ádaa 'Aháyqagi

Oklahoma wolyéego hahoodzoogíí biyi'jii Indians kéédahat'íinii bitahgóo 'ats'íís baa 'aháyqagi t'áa yéego bá náás kól'jigo 'át'é. Wááshindoon béeso ła yiniyé yisnilgo k'ad 'áájí 'ákót'éego bee 'oonish. 'Át'ahádóo shíjii díí t'áa hazh'ó t'áa bilagáanají 'át'éhégi 'át'éego kéédahat'jii dooleet. Jó bilagáanají 'éí t'áadoo le'é t'áa 'a'fsto yee 'ádaa 'adahalyqago k'ad díí jéí 'ádijh da daolyéii doo ts'ídá bit báháni' da. Daashíjii náhoot'jiihígíí 'índa 'ákót'éego baa ch'ídahwiit'aah. 'Áko Indians dóo bilagáana bit 'ahqah sinilgo Indians jii tseebíidi 'alááh 'ánánéelqá'go díí baqah dah dahoyoot'aat. 'Índa t'ah 'awéé daniljigo daninéhígíí dó' t'áa 'ákónáánát'é. Bilagáanají doo hózhq 'ákót'éego baa hani' da. Indians danílinii 'éí 'ashdladi 'alááh 'ánánéelqá'go 'ákót'éego bihidínidéehgo baa hani'. 'Aze'íí'íni Dr. Grady Mathews wolyé 'ákót'éego yaa halni'. Oklahoma wolyéego hahoodzojii 'Ats'íís Baa 'Aháyq haz'qagi bi'oonishígíí yinant'a'í niljigo 'ólyéé lá díí Dr. Grady Mathews ha'nínígíí.

INDIAN HEALTH ADVANCES SEEN

Dr. Grady Mathews, Oklahoma State Health Director, says that Indian health will soon be as good as that of the white people. Federal money will be used to give more services to the Indians. The tuberculosis death rate in Oklahoma is eight times as many for the Indians as for whites. The maternal death rate is five times as great.



Dinner time at the Dennebito Trailer School. Food is prepared in kitchen and eaten in classroom. Paper plates and cups are used in trailer school. There are not facilities to wash dishes properly. Mr. Frederick L. Sipe is the Principal-Teacher.

'Ałní'ní'q̄ago 'áłchíní da'ólta'ágíi 'ada'niiyq̄q' t'áa da'jólta' góne'. Naaltsoos bee 'adláni dóo teets'aa' bida'alyaa yígíi bii' nida'jidíj̄h. 'Ałtso bii' nida'jidíj̄hgo t'óó 'adahidilk'q̄q̄h. Háálá teets'aa' bii' da'oodq̄'ii hazhó'ó táádadoogisgi bá áhadin. Dennebito Trailer School hoolyéego 'ólta'ági 'át'é. Mr. Frederick L. Sipe wolyé bá 'ólta'í.

'Awáalya Biniiyé Béeso Ła' Wókeed

'Awáalya Ła' nihee dahólq̄o ndi t'áa 'īiyisii doo sih da daaníi lá Na'nízhoozhídóo. 'Awáalya'í dízdiin dóo bi'q̄q̄ d̄j̄j̄' t'áa 'ákódigo bíhóoghah nt'ée'go t'áa Yiskq̄ Damíigo ná'oodleet bik'eh 'adláanii táadi 'ákónánéelq̄q̄'go yah 'anídabi'di'nił daaníi lá. 'Áko 'awáalya Ła' 'ánáánályaago 'éi yá'át'éeh dooleet daaníigo Yootóojí hahoodzooígíi bibéeso Ła' nihich'i' ch'í'dínoodahgo bik'ij̄j̄' ha'át'éego da 'ádeit'j̄j̄ dooleet daaníi lá. 'Awáalya náadooleetígíi béeso tádiindi míil bíghahgo bik'é n̄doolts'it̄ j̄iní. T'áa 'át'é hasht'ish tsé nádleehe ha'nínígíi bee nidoalts'it̄ dóo 'awáalya'í náhás-t'édiin bídooghah dooleet j̄iní.

GALLUP TO REQUEST FUNDS FOR CENTER

Gallup will try to get some state funds for a detention center. The present new jail is supposed to hold 44. It has three times that many in it on weekends. The detention center would cost \$30,000. It would be of concrete and hold about 90 prisoners.

The horned toad can shoot blood out of the corner of its eyes.

Kéyah Binant'a'í 'Akéédq̄q̄'ígíi

Nl̄éi ha'a'aahdi kéyah binant'a'í ha'níigo dah sidáhígíi Douglas McKay wolyé. Yit̄ ndil-t'éego t'áa bikéé' góne' náánásdzínígíi 'éi Orme Lewis wolyéé nt'ée'. Jó nt'ée' 'éi t'óó nahj̄j̄' hanáadzaa lá sh̄j̄j̄d̄q̄q̄. Phoenix hoolyédi nádzáago 'áadi gha'diit'aahii náánídl̄j̄j̄ lá k'ad. T'áa hazhó'ó yá'átéehgo shíká 'análwo'go bił ndinisht'ée nt'ée' níi lá Douglas McKay.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF INTERIOR RESIGNS

Orme Lewis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior has resigned. He will return to his home in Phoenix. He will go back to private law practice. Secretary of Interior McKay said he had been a good leader the two and one-half years he was Assistant Secretary.

Ha'át'éegi da 'ayéezhii nijiiłniihgo hazhó'ó j̄iníł'j̄j̄go yá'át'ééh. 'Ayéezhii t'áa shiídq̄q̄'dii sinilii 'īishj̄q̄q̄ diłkq̄q̄h dóo t'áa bíyó bízdílid Łeh j̄iní. 'Adaaniidígíi 'éi t'áa bíyó dadich'īizh dóo doo bízdílid da Łeh.

Old eggs are smooth and shiny. Fresh eggs are chalky and rough in appearance.



One of the Sherman entertainers tries on an oxygen mask. The masks are used by pilots when they get high in the air. (Official U.S.A.F. Photo)

Sherman hooleyéedi da'ólta'ágíí 'ádaat'í kwii naazínígíí. Nlélí siláoo bichidí naat'a'í nidanidaahádi hootaa 'aldeehgo bik'i nii'nil lá. Hatsiits'iin baqah si'áqago biká'ágíí 'éí bee ní'dídzihígíí 'át'é nlélí yót'áahdi chidí naat'a'í bee na'adáago.

'Idahoo'aahgi

Shell Oil Company wolyéego yee dah yika-hii náásgóó 'ihoo'aah nílíinii béeso ta' yá ninádei'niłgo 'át'é. Díí k'ad 1955-56 wolyéego 'ólta' baa nááhoolzhiizhígíí béeso táadi neez-nádiin dóó bí'qá 'ashdladiindi mííl bíighahgo bá sinil lá k'ad. Jó 'éí 'ihoo'aají t'éiyá choi-doo'jįłgo biniiyé bits'á'nil lá.

AID TO HIGHER EDUCATION

The Shell Oil Company will give \$350,000 as direct aid to higher education in 1955-56. This money will

be used to educate scientist. It will also be used in development of research in 41 colleges and universities.

Nlélí 'adahwiis'áágóó ha'át'éegi da nidanishgo ni'iilyéhígíí beehaz'áanii ta' bá hó-lóqgo 'át'é. 'Áko naanish doo bee 'Idaho' dicháazh da. 'Ahéé'iilkeedígíí k'ehgo wólta' go hastáq yáál bee haz'áqá nt'éé'. Nlélí ha'a-aahdi baa hwiinist'įłdgo k'ad t'ááłá'í béeso-go 'ahéé'iilkeedgo bee haz'áqago 'átyaa lá.

The House and Senate has voted to raise the minimum wage from 75 cents to a dollar an hour.